THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition. WASHINGTON, D. C. SUNDAY......January 29, 1922

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The Evening Star Newspaper Company Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. New York Office: 150 Nassau St. Chicago Office: First National Bank Bullding. European Office: 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star, with the Sunday morning edition, is delivered by carriers within the city at 60 cents per month; daily only, 45 cents per month; Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mail, or telephone Main 5000. Collection is made by carriers at the end of each month.

Rate by Mail-Payable in Advance. Maryland and Virginia. Daily and Sunday. 1 yr., \$8.40; 1 mo., 70c Daily only........ 1 yr., \$6.00; 1 mo., 50c Sunday only....... 1 yr., \$2.40; 1 mo., 20c

All Other States.

Snowstorm Experiences.

Any unusual condition stimulates the sense of adventure. Take the case of the heavy snowfall of the last few hours. To a great number of people this was the severest winter visitation ever known. To many of them it was the first case of real blockade in experience. Buffeting the winds and wading through drifts was a novelty. The result was that the air all day yesterday buzzed with experiences. Everybody wanted to tell how deep the snow was in some particular place. Nearly everybody had had a thrilling experience getting to work or meeting engagements. The stalling of a street car became an exciting occurrence. There is nothing particularly arousing about a stranded car ordinarily, but when the streets are white and the drifts are deep it takes but little imagination to conceive the sensations of men marconed in arctic wastes.

One of the saving phases of a heavy snowstorm lies in this fact: that everybody who is discommoded takes the experience somewhat as a joke. In the big storm of 1899, however, there was an element of real danger. The cold was intense, with the thermometer touching 15 degrees below zero, and the wind was high, blowing a gale during the greater part of the time. People suffered terribly. Some were frozen to death. Some were caught with insufficient food. Houses were cold because fuel could not be had. It was impossible for the coal wagons to make deliveries for days. That was the real thing, and few people joked about it.

Of course, there is great suffering in many homes in Washington now as a result of this storm. Outdoor employment is suspended, save for street cleaning, and many families find their incomes checked. It is hard for them to get food and fuel. Strange as it derful chain of park lands in the may seem to those in more comfortable circumstances, it is a fact that in the average household in this sufficiency of supplies to last from day it is difficult to replenish cupboards and coal boxes.

Luckily there is no bitter cold now, and the most that is felt is discomfort. Nevertheless, a storm like this should make everybody remember the poor and in some practical form evoke charity for the less fortunate.

A Home-Building Conference.

Senator King of Utah proposes "a ing material and structural interests to discuss ways and means of relieving the housing shortage, which the degree throughout the country."

Would not this be a good thing? The President called a national conference on the subject of unemployment, with very excellent results. The number of the unemployed was shortly reduced by half, though the figure remains distressingly high. Calling attention thus to the situation spurred to action those in position to assist, and the assistance rendered was country-wide The agricultural conference is certain to have a good effect. The condition of the farmers is better understood than before the conference was held; and that understanding will make for public sentiment in the farmers' behalf.

We all know in a general way that the housing problem is one of the most is far behindhand, and that both the comfort and the health of many communities demand relief. A national conference would bring out many details which would be likely to answer as a spur to action.

This is an era of conferences. So much is out of plumb, and the necessity so great for restoring perpendiculars and safety, nothing should be left undone to ascertain particulars and act on their clear significance and

Almost every government expects its diplomats to make arrangements for it to do precisely as it pleases, at the same time avoiding any serious resentment on the part of other na-

Democratic leaders are confident that a party has a hopeful future so long as it can give a banquet and secure first-page space for the afterdinner speaking.

"The Plus Qualities."

With President Harding's approval, Gen. Dawes of the budget bureau has recommended to Congress that an additional appropriation of \$40,000 be given the Civil Service Commission to be used in extending the scope of civil service examinations.

Hitherto the test for applicants for positions in government service has been largely mental. The commission hopes to use the desired appropriation | tion in the morning found the snow to add other tests, so that the "plus too deep and the drifts too high, the qualities" of men and women may be

ascertained. These "plus qualities" comprise inftiative, integrity, appearance, loyalty and the hundred and one other virtues which scholastic examinations alone cannot be expected to bring out. but which every private business firm takes into consideration when hiring

President John H. Bartlett of the Civil Service Commission believes that The time fact hand for such an arten. The man on foot the hi

measured.

unworthy character were getting into there. He may have reached his office ice itself.

The government will be better off, disadvantage. and every employe in it will be benefited by the establishment of examinations which take into account the ness. Those motorists who could keep 'plus qualities." These qualities are on going were as a rule yesterday given great consideration in all walks good Samaritans, and seldom falled to of life. Consciously or unconsciously, give lifts to people they met waiting everybody "sizes up" his man. Uncle Sam should do likewise.

Preserve Rock Creek!

The bare possibility of the drying up of Rock creek should arouse Congress to take action looking to the preservation of the sources of the water which flowing into that stream in small tributaries both in Maryland and the District of Columbia, make it one of nounced by the chief of the Siamese the glories of the capital. A park of general staff, sets an admirable exgenerous proportions has been establiample for the solution of a troublelished within the District around the creek protecting it in great measure from the destructive tendencies of present-day construction and so-called improvements. But it is now show by recent surveys that the waters of sewers in the drainage area, and the denudation of the hills in preparation of the land for building purposes has caused a further depletion of the supconserve this invaluable feature of the park system of Washington

A park is more than a mere pleas ure spot. It is an expression of civic government is entering upon a vigorunderstanding. Washington is especially blessed in the possession of a combination of water course and land experience of the United States to date scenes of unusual beauty. A wise policy was adopted years ago of preserving these features. Had the strictly utilitarian thought prevailed the land adjoining the creek would have been taken for building sites, and the creek itself, dried to a trickle, transformed into a sewer. Just such treatment, indeed, was proposed for the lower portion of the creek, between That the government should enthusithe Zoo Park and the river, but fortunately this idea was abandoned, and aviation, playing its full part in interthe government is now slowly but consistently acquiring the necessary lands for the preservation of the open stream between park borders, making a communication between the great river park and the creek reservation. and giving Washington the most won

world. It will advantage the capital little if, after the expenditure of millions for city, as in others, there is just a bare the acquisition and development of the creek park, the stream itself, the to day. There are no reserves, and chief feature of the place, is dried to a when the streets are blocked by snow rivulet, with muddy banks only occasionally reached by the waters following a rainfall. Of course, the lands will be there, with their winding roads and forest growths, but the principal attraction will be gone. The mere chance of such a happening should stimulate action.

In Maryland a plan is already unof certain lands that will conserve the thirty days ruled that he could serve year, Ohio emphasizing it, Cox stock tion. This should be a matter of fednational conference of financial, build- eral concern. The bill now pending for the acquisition of further District lands for the park extension should and report to the sheriff, staying with The usual blast upon his bugle horn be pressed to passage, and the Marysenator says exists to a greater or less land project considered early, with a view to the assured preservation of of the Capital city.

> No sympathy with labor will per suade a farmer who is trying to pay off a mortgage to carry a union card placing him under obligations to respond to strike orders.

> Ladies who desire to retain their maiden names cannot prevent proud husbands from parading themselves in reflected importance by taking their wives' names.

The Genoa conference is not expect ed to show extraordinary speed. Ever the question of whether there is to be serious of the day; that home-building a conference is approached with much deliberation

> The picture of Will Hays, together with his speech, contains nothing to which the most exacting of film cen sors could object.

Another point in favor of letter carrying by air service is the fact that it puts new obstacles in the way of mail robbers.

To the numerous attractions Wash ington offers visitors some remarkably fine sleighing has been added.

Motors and Storm. Those motor owners who use the

streets for garages found that the practice had its serious disadvantages yesterday morning when they went out to find their machines imbedded in heavy drifts, the hoods piled high with snow, the cushions soaked and the wheels blocked. Many cars thus left out all night could not be moved at all in the morning. Few of them could get their engines started. A motor is a temperamental thing, and balks at rough treatment. And surely it was the most inconsiderate thing that could be conceived to leave a sensitive piece bor, but doesn't let his affection interof machinery out in the storm Friday night and Saturday morning.

But it was not only the cars that are stored outdoors that came to grief yesterday. Motors that were well housed and started off in good condigoing too tricky. No chains could get them through. They snorted and sneezed and coughed and choked and ground and struggled, but they could not force passage. So the streets wer detted with them, some of them drawn up to the curbs, some left right in the middle of the traffic lines, and the snow piled up on them and banked them in, and made them as cozy as possible, but still they were desolate

looking spectacles.

sion of civil service examinations, so trian, to whom the street car is the of applicants may be ascertained at help enjoy this spectacle of a stalled the same time their mentality is being car. He plodded along in the middle of the road in the wake of a snow The principle has been applied to plow, perhaps, and he is to be forgiven some extent in the postal service, es- if he smiled as he passed an abanpecially since repeated robberies some doned machine. He was not making time ago demonstrated that men of much progress, but he was getting the service solely for the purpose of half an hour or an hour later, but he robbing the mails. But the plan has was there, and his experience in walkpossibilities as wide as the civil serv- ing stood him in good stead, while the habitual motor rider was at a serious

> A storm brings out all sorts of human nature, and it is mostly kindliwith fading hope at the car stops for some sort of accommodation. The result is that today there is a wider range of acquaintance. Yesterday's that makes the whole world kin."

The Siamese Air Policy.

The national policy of Siam in regard to aviation, as recently prosome problem. The Siamese general staff senses three fundamental facts in regard to aviation. It is aware that the air force will of necessity play an important-perhaps an all-importantpart in future warfare. It is aware the creek are being diverted into that the dictates of economy preclude the peace-time maintenance of a purely military air force of size adequate to meet war-time requirements And it is aware that the practical field ply. It is urged that Congress act for civil aviation is a vast one and promptly to acquire certain tracts of that through the development of that land adjacent to the park, which will field equipment and personnel essential effectually stop building operations and to the security of the state in a war emergency could be maintained upon

> a basis of practical economy. Aware of these facts, the Siamese ous program looking to the development of civil aviation. Though the in the matter of aerial postal service has not been encouraging, the Siamese policy cannot but recommend itself in principle to our government. The facts in our own problem differ little from those with which Siam is faced. Some method of insuring adequate aerial strength to our Army and Navy in the event of war must be devised. astically foster and encourage civil national efforts to stimulate popular support for aerial commercial enterprise, would seem to be inevitable.

Week Ends in Jail. A sentence just administered by a short, a "masher." The charge was pressed with his hands in the open proved and the judge sentenced him to sessions. And yet there is organizing thirty days in jail. But his wife and a democratic opposition to the fruits three children-circumstances that did of the conference when they shall be peared in court and pleaded that if he ate for ratification. waters by preventing deforesta- it a day and a half at a time. That is, will go to a premium.

> he will learn that lesson. Some of the most beautiful poetry in the English language has been written about snow. It is a kind of litera-

ture that reads at its best during a

long afternoon of a summer vacation. In a study of the revival of Germany's industry a great deal of curiosity naturally drifts to the question of how far it is participated in by the Krupp gun plant.

Lenin appears content to let the outside world concern itself about Russia's food while he devotes his attenions to the finances.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

I think about de roses And de butterfly and bee; I think about de robin That's a-singin' in de tree. think about de summer clouds A-driftin' past de moon. I'm tired of January And I'm wistful for de June

Then de radiator sizzles In a mighty soothing way: read and sing and dream With some old poet grave or gay: The north wind shakes de window, But he sings a jovial tune To remind me January

Can be happy as de June. Intricate Contest. "Is politics a game of chance o skill?" asked the beginner.

"Both," answered Senator Sorghum

"A man has to show great skill in order to get his chance." Jud Tunkins says he loves his neigh fere with his vigilance in a hors

Joyous Moments Due. "This world is but a fleeting show. We've had strange scenes of grief. little effort now should go Toward comedy relief.

trade.

Involuntary Participation. "I understand you have gone int politics."

"Nope," answered Farmer Corntos sel, "I was willing to attend to my own affairs, but I discovered that I was so surrounded by politics that I

"A loafer," said Uncle Eben, "don do no special harm, 'ceptin' when he to incline toward the belief that a comtries to be mistook for a worker an' see on rettin' in its grant while providing with funds

Gov. "Al" Smith.

For some politicians, these be parlous times; for others, only peculiar times. Former Gov. "Al" Smith of New York may be assigned to the lat-

Two years ago Gov. Smith, seeking second term at Albany, made a rattling race. True, he was defeated. But his vote was very large as compared with that of the democratic candidate for President, and testified to his popularity in the state and to a wide approval of his course in office. He went down, colors flying.

Instantly the word was heard, Smith for 1922. Give him another try at the prize after the passions of a presidential contest had subsided.

Today there is an anti-Smith faction

in the New York democracy. Protest storm was the "one touch of nature is heard against further consideration of his name in connection with any office. He would not be acceptable to this faction either as a candidate for governor or for United States senator The reason for this change? It is not easily found unless search is made in what has come to be known as Hylanism-a growth of the past twelve months or so. The enormous victory of Mayor Hylan in his race for a second term has thrown Gov. Smith's strength as shown in 1920

> ation, state and municipal. The Hylanites are not demanding the gubernatorial nomination for their favorite, for he does not desire the honor this year. But they want to name the man, and Gov. Smith is not the man.

> into the shade, and now the Hylanites

insist on bossing the democratic situ-

The former governor, engaged in private business, is serene and mute n the midst of the hullabaloo. But he s probably not idle. Being a clever politician, he knows the value of dispensing with the services of a brass band at certain times of activity.

Mr. Bryan This Year.

Always regular-although he has been the victim three times of democrats willing to be irregular-Mr. Bryan is preparing to be regular again in November. He will assist his party this year in its efforts to come back. He is a sincere man, but, as is every leading politician, agile. He stands in

need now of all his agility. Observe. Mr. Bryan is an ardent advocate of prohibition, and did as much as any other one man in the country to put the eighteenth amendment on the books. And now that it is there he wants it enforced to the letter. But the great majority of the wets desire and will labor for a democratic House Jersey justice is notable for its as preliminary to a wet campaign for peed and its high average of wisdom. the presidency and Congress in 1924. Mr. Bryan is an ardent advocate of court at West Heboken maintains the peace, and while Secretary of State state's reputation in this respect. A negotiated a number of peace treaties man was arraigned for annoying As a newspaper writer he has followed young women on the streets with his the proceedings of the armament conunsolicited attentions. He was, in ference with applause, sometimes ex-

not prevent his public gallantries-ap- submitted by the President to the Senwas sent to jail for a month they Mr. Bryan voted for Gov. Cox in were in danger of starving. So the 1920, but refused to stump for him. court reconsidered its action, and hold- Another Cox boom is booming, and if der consideration for the pre-emption ing the masher to the same penalty of a democratic victory is achieved this

ojourn as the county's guest! How will Mr. Bryan manage so deli over week ends. He will knock off at cate a situation? We must wait to noon every Saturday for twenty weeks see. He must manage it in some way. him until Monday morning. Thus the is promised. He has been his party's family will be provided for, and the star stumper so often and so long, he lesson will be enforced that the proper could not take the stump without atthis remarkable and distinctive feature place for a family man is at home or tracting the widest attention. For in company with his wife and children these reasons his participation in this Instead of on the sidewalks ogling the year's campaigns will of itself insure flappers. It remains to be seen whether the country "a halcyon and vociferous time.'

The Chief of Scouts.

Mr. Harrison of Mississippi may be described as the chief of scouts for his party in the Senate. He develops the enemy, and, when possible and advis able, harries him.

It is important service, and calls for readiness and audacity. The Mississippian seems to possess both qualities, and is using both at this interest ing time. He has also fluency.

In a way and to a degree, this ac tivity gives Mr. Harrison the aspect of his party's leader in the Senate. He his manner, his methods, and all the

Mr. Harrison himself, however, is est support of the business interests woolen and woolen goods division. Similarly, instead of one fuel division it is proposed to have separate knows Mr. Underwood, and the latter's qualifications for the post he oc- the bureau of foreign and domestic and petroleum products. cupies, and knows also the importance commerce, on the reorganization of in a political equation of following the which Secretary Hoover centered his

In the House Mr. Underwood's leadership was conservative, and the more effective maybe because of that complexion. He is not an orator, nor in any sense or way spectacular. He would not make a good scout, but is

delegate to the armament conference to manifest himself in the Senate since this session began. But shortly now tion of \$1,200,000 is asking for an inthe conference will adjourn and he crease of \$742,000, which includes only a very few and slight increases in salaries. to manifest himself in the Senate since legislative duties. Then he may be expected to show his quality as a leader and what his leadership promises during the session. The ball has not yet fairly opened.

It is feared that technical transfer of the newest forest service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior would create two forest services. Experts describe

Various national legislators appear

munity that does not vote is not worth

sion of civil service examinations, so trian, to whom the street car is the that the character and moral worth maximum of travel facility, could not Politics at Home Wants a Court to Examine Molders of Public Opinion

BY THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Former Vice President of the United States,

N the years following the advent of the automobile it was a moot question whether Henry Ford was the greatest benefactor of his age or the greatest enemy of private morals in America. As a country lawyer. I tried the first damage suit in Indiana growing out of an automobile accident. My client was wholly without fault. He was stuck by the jury. The damages he had to pay were large.

The invention was regarded by agricultural Indiana as a contrivance of his Satanic maajesty to kill all the chickens, dry up all the cows, mutilafe all the pigs upon her sacred soil. The average farmer felt about it much as the Georgia "cracker" felt about the first locomotive that penetrated the hill districts of his state. Asked by another "cracker" what he thought it was, he said he didn't know, but he was inclined to believe it was that blamed protective tariff that they talked so much about. The farmers of Indiana strung barbed wire across the roads after night. There was guerilla warfare between the warfare between agriculturalists and the city mo-torists. Then along came Mr. Ford with

his inexpensive and serviceable car. The farmer realized that it was speedier than his team of horses and far cheaper. Becoming himself the owner of a machine, he lost his bitterness toward other owners, even toward the man with a larger one. The man of the town and the man of the country again became friends. Thus Mr. Ford spelled friendship and good will among the people, while building up a fortune for himself. But the first Ford had to be speaked in order to be started and But the first Ford had to be cranked in order to be started and for a long time the atmosphere was sulphurous because of the language used by Presbyterian elders and Baptist deacons making ready to attend divine service on Sunday. This aided in making uncertain whether Ford was a greater benefactor to the American people than he was a destroyer of their private morals.

The attachment of the self-starter to the Ford, which finally removed all incentive to profanity. is typical of modern American life. It is no longer necessary to have a crank in order to start something, Indeed we are unwilling to wait for cranks to set us going. That man has not risen to the rights, privileges and opportunities of a present-day American who is not himself a self-starter.

I sometimes wonder at the awfulness of life if all the things that are started were pursued to their logical conclusions. Chaos would seem as order in compari-son with what might exist if everything that gets a-going had everything that gets a-going had gasoline'enough to carry it along life's highways. But the right and privilege of starting something is a safety valve; they enable us to get rid of our superfluous energy and unless carried too far do our neighbors on harm. l am led to the making of these observations by a feeling that I would like to start something myself. I do not propose, however, to carry my invention far. It would be warned off the highways by the first motor cop. * * * *

I have said nothing about the procedure at Washington beyond expressing and re-expressing a hope that out of it would come something for the good of the world. I learned as a boy not to keep a dog and do my own barking. It has been sufficient for me to be satisfied with the honesty and ability of the man who was working for me, to let him do the working for me, to let him do the work in his own way. So with reference to the Washington conference I have expressed no opinion as to the things that were going on. I had confidence in the honesty and ability of our commissioners. I had hope that 'n serving America they were serving the world

the world.

There is no phrase that so aprhere is no phrase that so appeals to the American people as "public opinion," yet there are but few things about which there is any sort of public opinion in America today. There are, of course, great, undisputed, historical facts with reference to government, and there are principles. ment and there are principles uine, although divided, public opin-ion as to which principles should rule in American life. But in the

mass of affairs that confront the American people, there is no public opinion. Far and away there is more public prejudice than there is public opinion. This public prejudice is unavoidable. I try to keep myself fairly well informed about current events, but try as I may, I should be lost in a wilderness of doubt if I endeavored to find my way through all that is published about the Washington conference to a definite and fixed knowledge of what has there transpired.

I am myself a man of leisure-

for that the American people are

to blame. They put me in the one

constitutional office erected to leisure and dedicated to laziness. They were not content to let me escape, but kent me there a second term and at its conclusion I could think of no parallel in life other than the Hindu religionist who watches his finger nails grow longer year after year in the hope of eventually attaining unto Nirvana. What a senseless task as that for a man when he could in comfort attain unto the same sphere as the presiding officer of the United States Senate.

If with my leisure and my sincere desire that out of the conference there should come peace for the world I am unable to obtain a fixed opinion about this, that or the other question under consideration in Washington, how may the busy man of affairs, who must gulp his coffee, run to catch his train and spend his whole day in an endeavor to meet the problems arising in his life, hope to form any opinion worth mentioning? All of us, from the most thoughtful to the most indifferent, have acquired the headline habit. We pin our confidence to a certain newspaper; we assume its headlines speak the truth, we glance over them and traintenant. that for a man when he could in

truth, we glance over them

what we call public opinion of America. straightway we become par

However, all of us in lowly walks of life possess something in connection with the conference which may be neither public opinion nor public prejudice. For lack of better designation I call it public sentiment. Our sentiment right along has been in favor of giving the conference every opportunity to advance the cause for which it was advance the cause for which it was called. Our sentiment has led us to be patient. The deliberations may be drawn out longer than we would like, but in the light of our sentiment we are willing to wait in the hope that that for which we long will dawn upon a waiting world. Public sentiment in America bows at no human knee, seeks neither place nor applause. It asks only for simple justice, justice between men, between employer and neither place hor applications, instince between men, between employer and employer, between the state and its citizens, the nation and the world.

If I were asked why I have so little faith in history and less in blography, which is but an item in the bill of particulars of history, I should give as my reason the fact that the men who wrote it were not under oath, nor subject to cross-examination. And now for my invention, which I as a self-starter, propose; though I do not even dream that it ever will come to pass in human affairs, I really wish that there could be established a court of public opinion, into which might be sumestablished a court of public opinjon, into which might be summoned the witnesses who mold the
sentiments, prejudices and opinjons of the American people, there
to be put under their solemn oaths
and to be examined and crossexamined. I should not want this
court to render decrees that would
be binding upon the judgment,
conscience and conduct of my fellowmen, but I should like to have
it go to the extent of furnishing
judicial opinions as to what all
the evidence fairly disclosed.

* * * *

I am writing no screed against the newspapers. Men who complain about the things which appear in the newspapers are the men who read those things. If they would stop reading them they would cease to appear. Newspapers are not evangelists, yet it must be admitted that there never has arisen a crisis in the history of the republic, nor has a great moral question ever come up for solution that the newspaper fraternity has not forgotten its counting room in its accountability to mankind. I am only saying that we shall have to travel along with our prejudices mellowed with our sentiments and call them public opinion, unless there shall be some way devised to cross-examine the witnesses who tell the tale as it was told to them.

More Trade Diplomats Needed

More trade diplomats are needed in | be extended; for example, there is More trade diplomats are needed in the spotlight. What he says is widely distributed. The public, being interested, hears much about the man, his manner, his methods, and all the rest of it.

Mr. Harrison himself, however, is est support of the business interests. attention, as the first big work to- propriation of \$235,000 is being ward restoration of prosperity and industrial activity throughout this country.

would not make a good scout, but is the kind of man to give a scout plenty to do, and to reward him when he fitly executes a commission.

Mr. Underwood has been too busy as a delegate to the armament conference The bureau of foreign and domestic * * * *

> Hoover's most important innova tion in organization, the commodities division, is calling for the principal increase. Congress authorized Secretary Hoover to try out this new division of specialists in various indus-tries and commodities, with an ap-propriation of \$250,000 for the cur-rent fiscal year. Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the bureau, is now asking the ap-propriations committee to write into its recommendations an increase from \$250,000 to \$540,000 as a result of

For the far eastern division an apsought instead of \$150,000 for the current fiscal year. Dr. Klein explained to the appropriations committee that it is the intention of the bureau to extend the work in the far east countries as well as in this country. The program calls for two offices in India and one in Canton, south China.

For the Latin American division

the bureau is asking \$213,000 instead of \$100,000 now provided. With this increase it is the intention to expand some of the old offices in Latin American countries, and somewhat to enlarge the force in Washington. The program also calls for The program also calls for trade commissioner offices in a, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela. In the European trade development

area a couple of trade commissioners are asked for Russia, to be sent only if the political conditions make such assignment desirable. A trade com-missioner at Athens and another in Canada are also provided for in the budget.
There will also be some expansion of old offices in Europe, if the Hoover

development program is indorsed by Congress. Nothing new is proposed with regard to Germany, because the bureau already has an excellent or-ganization there, which is equivalent to a branch headquarters of the buthe problem in this connection as so great that two services, and even three or four, would not be too many if they could be made to co-ordinate.

England has sold warships to Germany to be dismantled as scrap, the distinct understanding, of course, being that the word "scrap" shall not being that the word "scrap" shall not retain any of its slang significance.

**Si50,000 to \$540,000, as a result of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as a sistant chief of the bureau, was sent to Berlin last year because it was represented and to enlarge the division so as to care for other important industries. Among the great industries which the bureau hopes to include in the specialized work of the department wanted a man there in thorough knowledge of the department's policy and with extensive experience. This size-up of the exacting requirements in that earthenware, paper and non-ferrous metals.

It is proposed also to organize two results of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its into the particular of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as abusiness of the particular industries as the way that the division has been able to increase and facilitate the abusiness of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its its or inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches the case and the division as care for other important chief of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formerly as its inches to a branch headquarters of the bureau. C. E. Herring, formula the particu metals.

It is proposed also to organize two special divisions, whose work will deal especially with export technique, for which there has been a strong demand. These are: One on foreign investments, and the other on advertising packing and credit methods.

Some of the old divisions are to the real facts to be known.

Theodore Roosevelt's desk, the one he used when a member of the Civil Service Commission, has been discovered by John H. Bartlett, former Governor of New Hampshire, now president of the ommission.

President Bartlett was on a visit Continued Fight o the commission's branch office in the old land office building, when he came across the old desk, taken apart and lyng in a corner of the storeroom.

While examining the desk, Mr. Bartlett found the name, "Theodore Roose-velt," written in the late President's own hand, on a card in the front, just below the space used for writing.

The desk is of mahogany, covered with a sort of green felt, as was the fashion in those days. Mr. Bartlett is malcontents is but a renewal of the of the great American.

Whoever Mr. Master is, he indirectly forded delegates to the national agriultural conference some amusement one morningg last week at the New Willard Hotel.

Several of the farmers—real "dirt" farmers, these were—happened to be sitting in the lobby, enjoying the sights, when a bell boy hurried through, boydly calling area handly oudly calling some name.
From a distance the farmers were From a distance the farmers were een to be laughing merrily, but what the boy was calling was as yet indis-tinct. He came nearer, calling loudly. "Mister Master!" "Mis-ter Master! Mis-ter Mas-ter!

Heard and Seen Fifty Years Ago in The Star

Those citizens of the District who fifty years ago opposed the adoption of an extensize municipal on Improvements. improvement the issue of bonds to pay the cost persisted in their opposition despite court rulings and popular votes. In

The Star of January 24, 1872, is the

following on the latest move of these

"malcontents":

naving the old desk put together and of public works in the courts and besides, and will either use it himself, or ave it set up in his office in memory a full showing of their side of the question by able counsel, they were defeated, and on taking an appeal to the people they polled but 1.213 votes out of 17,000. Now, when they seek to renew the onslaught, their forces have dwindled from 1,213 to 1,000, the number of signers to the petition. This effectually disposes of the claim

This effectually disposes of the claim they put forth to represent the people of the city, and a glance at the mass of the unknown signatures is equally effective in dissipating the idea that they represent the taxpayers of Washington.

"But the most signal evidence of the falsity of the allegations made by these reactionists against the District government is the high standing of the District credit in the money circles of the world. Capitalists are proverbially cautious the world over and never invest money where there That was a nice little program got out by the Department of Agriculture in connection with the national conference.

It was in forty-four long, narrow pages, typewritten, and bound in cardboard covers, giving the program of the conference and the list of invited delegates.

The program-hooklet was nothing trained by any other city government. of invited delegates.

The program-booklet was nothing tained by any other city government if not democratic. On page sixteen, right in the middle of the list of delegates from lowa, you came onto delegates from lowa, you came onto During the early part of the year,

right in the middle of the list of delegates from Iowa, you came onto this item:

"Wallace, Henry A.: Des Moines; editor, Wallace's Farmer."

Sure, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture was a delegate!

**

Postmaster Chance told the Kiwanis Club last week how he took an examination to get his first promotion in government service.

He entered as a messenger. One day he happened to look into a room and saw about thirty people bending over tables.

"What are they doing?" he asked.

"They are taking an examination for promotion," he was told. "Don't you want to try?"

If they were trying to play a joke on M. O. Chance of Illinois he called their bluff.

He went in, took the examination and later was told that he was the only one promoted.

"I tell you, I felt pretty proud." declared Postmaster Chance, recalling handled twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and visit radiuers. The parties active in making these charges have been harafied twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and been harpfeed twice by the courts and properties and properties.

"The improvement loan of four millions was negotiated at 96½, notwithstanding the fact that every effort was made by this party to depreciate and destroy their value. At the same time that our loan was effected at 96½ the bonds of Jersey City, large and prosperous as that place is brought but 90. The water-loan bonds have just been negotiated at party being the first instance on record where our city bonds have brought any such figures.

"It cannot be said that the people who take these bonds do not understand our financial status, in the face of the continuous and vociferous claims and the sink place is shown the confidence they for the carly party and the price in the old bonds (ten-year) of the organization of the bonds (ten-year) of the objective by the college in the old bonds (ten-year) of the organizatio

and later was told that he was the only one promoted.
"I tell you, I felt pretty proud." declared Postmaster Chance, recalling the time, "until they told me that the others had taken the examination for promotion to \$1.600 and that I had been the only one to take the examination for promotion to \$1.000."

CHARLES E. TRACEWELL.

DIGEST OF FOREIGN PRESS

Lives.

laughter, Princess Victoria Louise. How are these members of the eximperial family now living in Germany? A writer in the Echo de Paris tells the story.

"The crown princess," he says, "goes on a visit about two or three times a year to her husband in Holland. The rest of the year she lives in Potsdam at the Cecilianhof Castle, with her four children. Her two eldest sons, Wilhelm and Joachim, fifteen and

Wilhelm and Joachim, fifteen and thirteen years old, respectively, have a tutor, but attend the state college at Potsdam, where they have to submit to the ordinary rules.

"The two young princes bicycle to school and join in all the sports and games that are going on, and are always dressed very simply.

"Prince Adalbert lives at Wilhelmshaven, where he leads a quiet existence, associating with a few families of the nobility, and is little spoken of, "The motor car business, Mercedes, offered him recently 1,000,000 marks a yeer to be its representative, but offered him recently 1,000,000 marks a year to be its representative, but Prince Adalbert refused the offer.

"His brother, Prince August Wilhelm, joined a bank at once after the revolution, but trade seemed to interest him more than finance, and he is now with the Opel motor car firm, where he earns 150,000 marks a year, with additional percentage. He has not much intercourse with the former members of the court.

"Prince Eitel Friedrich lives in the

members of the court.

"Prince Eltel Friedrich lives in the villa Jugenheim, at Potsdam, and is the greatest intriguer of the imperial family. The monarchist manifestations, in which he took part last summer with Ludendorff, are not yet former with Ludendorff, are not yet forgotten. His hatred of France is well known, and he is in constant intercourse with all the anti-republican associations. Most probably Kapp kept him acquainted with all the preparations for his revolutionary blow.

"Prince Oscar also lives in Potsdam, at the villa Liegnitz. He has just been dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs, from which he is now redangerously ill with innamiation of the lungs, from which he is now re-covering. He has no special occupa-tion, and is often to be seen in the neighborhood of Berlin on a motor bicycle, or walking in the now de-serted avenue of Potsdam with some former officers.

"The youngest son of the emperor,
Prince Joschim, committed suicide

"The youngest son of the emperor, Prince Joachim, committed suicide eighteen months ago. A serious ?!!ness seems to have been the cause. There has been much talk about the lawsuit between his widow and Prince Eitel, with regard to the son Joachim. It appears that the princess leads a very gay life, and is said to have gained a dancing prize recently in Baden-Baden.

"The only daughter of the emperor. Victoria-Louise, lives at present on the estate of her husband, the Duke of Brunswick. She has visited her father several times at Doorn.

"The Hohenzollern princes receive an income from the German government, but seem by no means to be "Tellow".

Lenin's Economic Policy.

, but seem by no means to be

MOSCOW.—With the impending convening of the economic conference at Genoa, Italy, an outline of Russi's reconomic policy, recently set forth by duced to go back on its recent vote. The inconvenience will be increased the inconvenience will be increased the inconvenience will be increased this year.

"For several months in the year there will be no correlation of the clocks," the paper says. "Were this pronouncements in the London Observer, as follows:

"At the opening of the congress of soviets Lenin made a great speech defining the international and internal policies of the soviet republic. He obviously spoke not as leader of the communist party, but exclusively as the prime minister. It was probably the best speech he ever made, surely the best since he acquired power.

"He attacked with bitter sarcasm the communists and trade unionists for still believing it to be possible to solve the economic problem by the methods of civil war and communist account the inconvenience will be increased the spear will be increased the spear mont. It was probably the communists and trade unionists for still believing it to be possible to solve the economic problem by the methods of civil war and communist account the inconvenience will be increased the inconvenience will be increased this pear. The main in spear will be increased the inconvenience will be increased the spear will be increased the spear mont in the year. "For several months in the year there will be no correlation of the clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says. "Were this permanent it would perhaps not be clocks," the paper says.

How the German Imperial Family point of Lenin's speech was his statement that 'the soviet government desires peace above all, and is ready to PARIS.—After the revolution of 1918 the emperor, the empress and the crown prince were the only members of the imperial family who were exiled from Germany.

The other princes left their palaces in Berlin and took refuge in Potsdam.
The emperor had six sons and one

"Two thousand delegates rose and cheered Lenin. Speaking of the famine he informed the congress that the American government was assigning \$20,000,000 for seed grain for the famine area on condition that the Russian government buy from Amer-

Russian government buy from America for the same purpose grain to the amount of \$10.000.000. The soviet government had already authorized acceptance of the comdition.

"The greatest interest, however, was aroused by Lenin's review of the new economic policy. This point of Lenin's speech was a relentless policy against the irreconcilables, who don't be precedity of trade fearing. lenin's speech was a relentless polemic against the irreconcilables, who deny the necessity of trade, fearing dangers for communism. The greatest sensation of Lenin's speech was his declaration that the government was making a definite request drastically to limit the powers of the 'cheka' (the extraordinary commission for fighting counter-revolution). He praised the cheka as an indispensable institution for service in the military period of the revolution, when counter-revolutionary plotting was supported by all the capitalist governments; yet 'the best qualities, applied after the proper time, are inevitably creating mischief.' The original scope of the cheka was incompatible with the new economic policy, and must be modified according to the new times and the new policy, Lenin indicated."

Aristide Briand.

LONDON.—We hear comparatively little of the personal and human side of Aristide Briand, the French premier who brought consternation in international political ranks by his

international political ranks by his precipitate resignation from his post, and for this reason sketches by "Ignotus" in the Manchester Guardian are of unusual interest.

"Briand is not only a brilliant talker, but an excellent listener," says the writer. "He delights in drawiing out the ideas of others; he learns much more by listening than by reading.

"Ignotus" pictures M. Briand in the act of preparing his speeches. He walks backwards and forwards in his study, smoking furiously, pacing bewalks backwards and forwards in his study, smoking furiously, pacing between his desk and the window. Thus it is that he prepares the speeches which he afterwards delivers in the chamber. His method is to think out the matter of them, and to construct, carefully a certain number of phrases. For the rest he trusts to improvisations. When this process of speech-preparation is in progress it is not a favorable moment to interrupt M. Briand. He is a little autocratic and not always approachable. But he is held in great affection by those who work with him, whatever their position may be."

Senate and Summertime

LONDON.—While there will be sun-mertime in England, there will be no summertime in France this year, de-clares the London Observer in point-ing out one of the many inconven-iences created by the changing of the legal hour at one date in France and at another date in England, adding, at another date in England, Rading, moreover, that if the French senate, which has always been somewhat hostile to "summertime," cannot be induced to go back on its recent vote, the inconvenience will be increased